

FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR
THE DEAF AND DUMB

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR

ENDED JUNE 30

1908



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OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

Patron.—Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States.

President.—Edward Miner Gallaudet, Ph. D., LL. D.

Secretary.—Charles S. Bradley, esq.

Treasurer.—William W. Parker, esq.

Directors.—Hon. George C. Perkins, Senator from California; Hon. Charles N. Fowler, Member of Congress from New Jersey; Hon. Thetus W. Sims, Member of Congress from Tennessee, representing the Congress of the United States; Hon. John W. Foster, Hon. David J. Brewer, Hon. Francis M. Cockrell, R. Ross Perry, esq., Theodore W. Noyes, esq., of the District of Columbia; John B. Wight, esq., of New York.

FACULTY OF GALLAUDET COLLEGE.

President, and professor of moral and political science.—Edward Miner Gallaudet, Ph. D., LL. D.

Vice-president, and professor of languages.—Edward A. Fay, M. A., Ph. D.

Emeritus professor of natural science, and lecturer on pedagogy.—Rev. John W. Chickering, M. A.

Professor of history and English.—J. Burton Hotchkiss, M. A., Litt. D.

Professor of mathematics and Latin.—Amos G. Draper, M. A., Litt. D.

Professor of natural science.—Charles R. Ely, M. A., Ph. D.

Professor of applied mathematics and pedagogy.—Percival Hall, M. A.

Assistant professor of natural science.—Herbert E. Day, M. A.

Assistant professor of Latin.—Allan B. Fay, M. A.

Assistant professor of history and English, and librarian.—Albert C. Gaw, M. A., D. C. L.

Instructor in English and Latin.—Elizabeth Peet.

Instructor in engineering.—Isaac Allison, E. E.

Instructor in gymnastics.—Albert F. Adams, M. A.

Instructor in drawing.—Arthur D. Bryant, B. Ph.

DEPARTMENT OF ARTICULATION.

Professor in charge.—Percival Hall, M. A.

Instructors.—Annie E. Jameson; Albert C. Gaw, M. A., D. C. L.

Normal fellows.—Ernestine Faye Ball, M. A., Ohio State University; Orville Clark Cone, B. A., Colgate University, New York; Edwin Louis La Crosse, B. Ph., Union College, New York; Frank Horace Reiter, B. A., Muhlenberg College, Pennsylvania.

Normal student.—Florence Josephine Ensworth, Bainbridge High School, New York.

FACULTY OF THE KENDALL SCHOOL.

President.—Edward Miner Gallaudet, Ph. D., LL. D.

Instructors.—James Denison, M. A., principal; Melville Ballard, M. S.; Theodore A. Kiesel, B. Ph.; Sarah H. Porter, M. A.; Clara Taliaferro; Helen Fay.

Instructors in articulation.—Anna S. Gaw; Elizabeth Peet.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

Supervisor and disbursing agent.—Wallace G. Fowler.

Attending physician.—D. Kerfoot Shute, M. D.

Matron.—Myrtle M. Ellis.

Associate matron.—Mary E. Schenck.

Boys' supervisor.—Frederick W. Schoneman, B. Ph.

Girls' supervisor.—Mattie Maud Holland.

Master of shop.—Isaac Allison, E. E.

Farmer and head gardener.—Edward Mangum.

FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,
Kendall Green, Washington, D. C., October 2, 1908.

SIR: The number of students and pupils remaining in the institution July 1, 1907, was 115; admitted during the year, 39; since admitted, 42; total, 196. Under instruction since July 1, 1907, 113 males and 83 females, of which 140 have been in the collegiate department, representing 35 States, the District of Columbia, Canada, and Scotland, and 56 in the primary department. Of these 38 were admitted as beneficiaries of the District of Columbia and 94 were admitted to the collegiate department under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 6, 1900. During the fiscal year 28 were discharged from the institution by graduation and otherwise.

In addition to the foregoing, 17 colored deaf-mutes of school age properly belonging to the District of Columbia, have in pursuance of law been admitted through this institution to the Maryland School for Colored Deaf-Mutes.

A list of the names of students and pupils who have been under instruction in this institution since July 1, 1907, will be found appended in this report.

HEALTH.

Good health has prevailed generally among the students and pupils during the year, and no death has occurred in the institution.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

No important changes have been made in the courses of instruction, but it has been decided to advance the requirements for admission to the college one year, this change to go into effect in 1909. It has been found necessary to make this advance in order that the standing of the college shall compare favorably with that of the colleges of the country. A circular giving detailed information as to what this change will require has been issued and sent to the schools for the deaf in the States.

LECTURES.

The following special lectures have been delivered during the year:

IN THE COLLEGE.

Dartmoor and Its Archaeological Wonders, by President Gallaudet.
The Dreyfus Case, by Professor Fay.
The Founding of St. Augustine, by Professor Hotchkiss.

On Horseback in Virginia, by Professor Draper.

Moths and Butterflies, with exhibition of private collection, by Professor Ely.

Government Irrigation Projects in the West, by Professor Hall.

Cyrano de Bergerac, by Professor A. B. Fay.

Peter the Great, by Professor Day.

The English Origin of the Federal Republic of the United States, by Professor Gaw.

IN THE KENDALL SCHOOL.

Bunty MacLeod, the Boy Engineer, by Mr. Denison.

Brave Boys, by Mr. Denison.

Abraham Lincoln, by Mr. Ballard.

Conduct, by Mr. Kiesel.

President Roosevelt in Yellowstone Park, by Mr. Bryant.

Last Days of Pompeii, by Mr. Clark.

Alaskan Experiences, by Mr. Underhill.

Boyhood of Benjamin Franklin, by Mr. Michaelson.

Sir Isaac Newton, by Mr. Stone.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts and expenditures for the year under review will appear from the following detailed statements:

Receipts and expenditures, maintenance of institution.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from old account.....	\$109.63
From the Treasury of the United States.....	73,000.00
Board and tuition.....	4,425.50
From treasurer of the institution.....	200.00
 Total.....	 77,735.13

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries and wages.....	\$46,896.63
Miscellaneous repairs.....	310.09
Household and marketing.....	4,147.24
Meats.....	5,290.96
Groceries.....	3,766.26
Butter and eggs.....	1,921.72
Bread.....	1,902.78
Medical attendance and nursing.....	905.05
Telephone, electric clocks, and fire alarms.....	506.02
Furniture.....	217.82
Dry goods.....	642.17
Gas.....	899.10
Fuel.....	3,729.85
Feed.....	1,662.60
Medicines and chemicals.....	297.51
Books and stationery.....	439.05
Hardware.....	375.56
Plants, seeds, and tools.....	648.76
Blacksmithing.....	207.75
Carriage repairs.....	337.50
Ice.....	385.06
Live stock.....	335.00
Incidental expenses.....	295.76
Stamped envelopes.....	63.72
Auditing accounts.....	300.00
Printing.....	203.55
Lectures.....	75.00
Gymnasium apparatus.....	7.62
Harness and repairs.....	189.55
Balance.....	775.45
 Total.....	 77,735.13

Receipts and expenditures, special repairs.

RECEIPTS.

Treasury of the United States.....	\$5,000.00
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EXPENDITURES.

Lumber.....	\$373.28
Plumbing and steam fitting.....	984.24
Mason work.....	607.15
Paper hanging.....	230.65
Painting and carpentry.....	571.69
Whitewashing.....	84.00
Slate roofing.....	161.03
Asphalt paving.....	878.22
Linoleum on halls.....	140.00
Paints, oils, and glass.....	458.58
Hardware and tools.....	511.16
Total.....	5,000.00

ESTIMATES FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1910.

The following estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, have already been submitted:

For the support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, for books and illustrative apparatus, and for general repairs and improvements, \$77,000.

For repairs to the buildings of the institution, including plumbing and steam fitting, and for repairs to pavements within the grounds, \$5,000.

For the maintenance and tuition of colored deaf-mutes of teachable age belonging to the District of Columbia in the Maryland School for Colored Deaf-Mutes, as authorized in an act of Congress approved March 3, 1905, \$6,000.

The first estimate is larger by \$4,000 than the amount appropriated for the same purpose for the fiscal year 1908; it is larger by only \$2,000 than the amount estimated for the fiscal year 1909. The increase in the prices of many provisions led us to ask for the amount we did for this year, and as conditions in regard to prices remain practically unchanged, we are confident that the amount asked for to cover this increase is not unreasonable. The further increase of \$2,000 is asked because it is evident to the board that the salaries of certain of our professors and instructors ought to be moderately increased. These professors and instructors have served several years at minimum salaries and their present rates of compensation are quite below the maximum which has been allowed in our institution to persons performing similar services. The board feels that these increases of salaries are entirely reasonable and really necessary, and hopes that Congress will not be unwilling to grant the small amount that will be required for the increase in salaries.

The estimate for repairs is the same as has been granted for several years.

The estimate for the education of the colored deaf-mutes of the District is somewhat larger than the amount appropriated for this year, but it is believed that the number to be provided for will be sufficiently greater to demand the amount which is asked for.

THE EXERCISES OF PRESENTATION DAY.

The public anniversary of the college was held in the college chapel on Wednesday, May 6.

Rev. Charles Wood, D. D., pastor of the Church of the Covenant, offered the opening prayer.

The orations and dissertations delivered by members of the graduating class were as follows:

Child Labor and Some of Its Results, Frederick Wilhelm Schoneman, Illinois.
The Artist in Verse, Belle Harriet Ren, Nebraska.

The Value of Irrigation to this Country, Alvin Lehman Kutzleb, Kentucky.
The Origin of the Week, Helen Northrop, Nebraska.

Tennyson's Point of View, Alice Gertrude Neldon, Ohio.

PRESENTATION OF CANDIDATES FOR DEGREES.

The following candidates for degrees were presented by Professor Fay, vice-president of the college.

Degree of bachelor of philosophy.

George Herman Harper, Alabama.
Leo Ralph Holway, Illinois.
Frederick Wilhelm Schoneman, Illinois.

Degree of bachelor of science.

William Cooper, Massachusetts.
Alvin Lehman Kutzleb, Kentucky.
Dean Ellsworth Tomlinson, Minnesota.

Degree of bachelor of arts.

Mazie Florence Britt, Kansas.
Snowa Pearl Frost, Kentucky.
May Winifred Jones, Ohio.
Willie Lee Kilgore, Texas.
Fanny Payson Kimball, Maine.
Alice Gertrude Neldon, Ohio.
Helen Northrop, Nebraska.
Belle Harriet Ren, Nebraska.
Odie William Underhill, North Carolina.
Thomas Stanton Williams, Kansas.

Degree of master of arts.

Henry L. Stafford, Washington, D. C., B. A., Gallaudet College, 1893.
Robert S. Taylor, North Carolina, B. A., Gallaudet College, 1901.
Oliver C. Stevens, Michigan, B. A., Gallaudet College, 1905.

NORMAL FELLOWS.

Degree of master of arts.

Edward Lewis Michaelson, B. A., St. Olaf College, Minnesota.
Isaac Victor Stone, B. S., Rutgers College, New Jersey.

NORMAL STUDENTS.

Margaret Elizabeth Compton, Episcopal Female Institute, Virgin a.
Winifred Northrop, Nebraska Normal College, Nebraska.

REMARKS OF PRESIDENT GALLAUDET CONFERRING HONORARY DEGREES.

"The act of Congress authorizing and empowering the board of directors of this institution to grant and confirm degrees carried with it the power to confer honorary degrees. This power has not often been exercised by this college, but as we last year completed fifty years in the life of the institution it seems fitting to exercise this function at this time, and I have the honor to announce that four honorary degrees have been voted by the board.

"The degree of master of arts is given to Mr. Charles S. Deem, of Jackson, Miss., a gentleman who was a student in this college a number of years ago. He has been for twenty-four years an instructor in the Mississippi School for the Deaf, and it is thought fitting that he receive from the college where he nearly completed his academic education the honorary degree of master of arts.

"The degree of doctor of humane letters is conferred by colleges upon persons who have attained distinction in educational and other lines. Our board of directors has voted to confer this degree on three men of eminence in the education of the deaf:

"Upon Mr. W. H. Addison, who has been for more than twenty years a prominent instructor of the deaf in Scotland. He has been for a number of years at the head of the institution in Glasgow. He has visited the schools for the deaf in this country several times, and has initiated efforts for the establishment of an institution for the higher education of the deaf in Great Britain. It has been deemed fitting that in view of his public service in the cause of the education of the deaf this honor should be conferred upon him by our college.

"Mr. Francis D. Clarke, of Michigan, has been for almost forty years an educator of the deaf. He has been at the head of two institutions for the deaf, and is now in charge of the Michigan school. He has contributed much to the literature of our profession and has in many ways shown himself to be a master in the line of educational work among the deaf and is worthy the honor shown him.

"Mr. Charles W. Ely has been for more than thirty-five years the head of the Maryland School for the Deaf. He was an instructor of the deaf in the Ohio institution for a number of years before he took charge of the Maryland school, which he has managed so successfully all these years. He has in many ways contributed much to the work of educating the deaf, and we feel that he is well deserving of the honor which has been given him by the vote of our board."

In introducing the speaker of the day, President Gallaudet expressed his great pleasure at the cordial and friendly relations which have long existed between the students of Georgetown University and those of our college, and between the faculties of the two institutions, and said that it was most agreeable to have present the honored president of Georgetown University, who had kindly consented to address the students.

President Buel then delivered the following address:

PRESIDENT BUEL'S ADDRESS.

"Mr. PRESIDENT, GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, AND CANDIDATES FOR PRESENTATION FOR DEGREES: It is a great pleasure for me to come here to-day to speak to you, and I esteem it a high honor that I have been selected by your worthy president, Doctor Gallaudet, to address you on this occasion.

"I presume that on occasions such as this the one who is selected to give the address is expected to have something to say in the way of friendly advice to those about to graduate. It has been some weeks since I was invited to give this address, and while it has not been the uppermost thought in my mind what I should say on this occasion, I have often thought of what good advice I could give you, what wholesome advice I could set before you.

"Several events that have occurred within recent months have directed my thoughts toward one subject in particular, and I can not get away from the fact that it seems the only thing I can say to you to-day. At first you may think it strange that I should select such a subject for an occasion like this, but I hope to be able to show you that there is method in my madness. I wish to say a few words to you on the subject of anarchy. Not that I imagine for a moment that you are anarchists. On the contrary, I presume that you have all been law-abiding students.

"Yet it seems to me that we can well on this occasion give the subject some thought.

"We are fond of saying that we English-speaking people are a law-abiding people. And, generally speaking, this is true. We are a law-abiding people, but little given to anarchy, while the Slavic peoples and the Italians and others that we can think of have a reputation of the opposite character.

"Yet in our country, in the North, East, South, and West, we have seen during the past few months striking instances of mob rule; we have seen people taking the law into their own hands not only in the country districts, but in our large cities, and even in our colleges and universities. We have read in the newspapers of several instances of the college student in his small world playing the part of the anarchist, rising up and refusing to obey constituted authority. We have seen him going on a strike, and, if we can believe the newspapers, going so far that all the civil authority of the State was not able to restrain him without much difficulty.

"I take it that we can not believe everything we read in the newspapers. I think there is often much exaggeration in the statements made therein. Still, I suppose there is some foundation for what we have read, and that in these cases, both in our country at large and in our colleges, there have been evidences of anarchy—uprisings against lawfully constituted authority.

"It seems to me that we who claim to be cultured and educated people (and you, my dear candidates for degrees, who are soon to go out with the seal of Gallaudet College upon you, you are going to join the ranks of cultured and educated men and women), it seems to me that it is our bounden duty to uphold the ideal of a law-abiding people and to disown any insubordination to lawful authority properly exercised.

"In order that we may more clearly see why we should as educated and cultured men and women discountenance whatevér tends to the disregard of lawful authority, I would ask you to recall with me the idea of society. By civil society we mean a body of persons collectively united by common bonds, under common authority, united for common interests, aims, and ends.

"Just as in the statue of marble or bronze carved out by the sculptor, the material part, the rough stone or block of bronze, before it comes from the hands of the sculptor has no formal shape, so that by his skill he makes out of the rough marble or bronze a statue of George Washington, or a statue of Abraham Lincoln or of General Grant; so in the institution we speak of as civil society there is a material element and the formal part that brings it out is what we term authority. And it is the exercise of this authority that enables members of society by lawful means to reach a common end. Thus lawful authority implies the right of making laws and of enforcing them. So we have in the football team or the baseball nine, eleven men and nine men, and the authority of the captain or coach which is exercised over that baseball team or football eleven is exercised to attain success on the gridiron or the diamond according to the rules of the game. And penalties are imposed on those who do not live and act according to the rules of the game.

"And this, too, applies to civil society. Its object is to promote the common welfare. Man is by his very nature a social animal. He must, if he follows his nature, live in the company of other men.

"Thus arises the need for authority, a means of enforcing order, for as the poet Pope says, 'Order is Heaven's first law,' and the Holy Ghost inscribes in Holy Writ that the opposite state is where disorder and confusion reign.

"Where we have law and order we have peace and harmony, and where we have anarchy and insubordination we have the opposite. St. Paul in his letter to the Romans tells us that all authority comes from God, and that therefore he who resists authority resists the ordinance of God, and that they that resist bring to themselves damnation. Those of us who believe that Paul is an apostle, that he speaks words put into his mouth by the Holy Ghost, must then believe that resistance to lawful authority is an offense in the sight of God.

"In this country of ours, where we have government of the people, for the people, by the people, the question arises how the authority of God comes in. The state is a creature of God. There are several theories as to just how the authority of God is exercised in a country like this. The view that appeals to me most is that when we choose our presidents, members of congress, governors, and other officials, we designate these persons on whom God confers the authority. And this shows us the great mistake of taking the law into our own hands, of rising up and refusing to accept authority.

"As I said in the beginning, I think it is our duty as educated, cultivated people to uphold lawful authority. It is a menace to our nation that we can have in our midst people who take the law into their own hands, using the torch and the bomb of dynamite.

"It is important that we exercise extreme care not to let the spirit of disregard to lawful authority lay hold on us. Just once overstepping the moral law has seemed to good men a danger. They think it means a breaking of the fiber of the being, that it sullies the conscience,

and makes it easier to go wrong again. May it not be true in nations as with individuals, that in the nation where there are eases of anarchy here and there the nation may have its moral fiber deteriorated, if not disintegrated, by not checking this disregard of lawful authority at the very beginning.

"It is something that we ought to bear in mind. It should give us pause for thought, and cause us to reflect that upon us, the educated, cultivated people of the country, rests the obligation to stand for the cause of law and order, upon the preservation of which depends the safety and welfare of our country.

"This, then, is the thought I meant to put before you to-day. You are going out in a few weeks from the institution that has fostered you and trained you. You will go to all parts of the country, for all the educational institutions of Washington are more or less national in character. You come from North, East, South, and West. Carry with you when you go hence those high principles which you have learned here. Show there by your lives in the communities in which you reside that you are exerting all your influence on the side of law-abiding people, keeping ever high the standard of obedience to lawful authority properly exercised.

"In conclusion, I wish to congratulate you that you have come successfully so far in your course, and I take it that you who have done so well thus far will finish equally well, that you will pass your final examinations, and that you will go forth and be a credit not only to this institution, which has fostered you so carefully, but to our whole country at large."

The exercises of the day were closed with the benediction by Rev. John W. Chickering, emeritus professor in the college.

CONFERRING OF DEGREES.

On the closing day of the term, June 17, degrees were conferred in accordance with the recommendations of presentation day.

MEETING OF THE CONVENTION OF AMERICAN INSTRUCTORS OF THE DEAF.

A meeting of the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf, an organization chartered by Congress, was held at Ogden, Utah, July 3-10, in the State Institution for the Deaf and the Blind located in that city. Professors Hall and Gaw, of our college faculty, represented this institution, and presented papers of value. Professor Hall was elected secretary of the convention and Professor Gaw was assistant secretary and official stenographer. A copy of the proceedings of the convention will be presented to Congress, as required by law.

All of which is respectfully submitted by order of the board of directors.

E. M. GALLAUDET, *President.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS AND PUPILS.

IN THE COLLEGE.

Alabama:

G. Herman Harper.
Walter D. Bell.
Alton M. Bell.

Arizona:

Ethel F. Eaton.

Arkansas:

Ora H. Blanchard.
James S. Bowen.
Zeb Edmiston.
Dean Horn.
Mamie L. Wallace.

California:

Golda M. Fitzgerald.
Leslie A. Elmer.

Colorado:

Mabel J. Jensen.
John C. Clesson.

Connecticut:

Michael Lapidus.

District of Columbia:

Maud E. Edington.

Florida:

Alice A. Nicholson.
Abbie M. Goff.

Georgia:

Henry S. Morris.

Idaho:

Leora M. Hughes.
Lulu M. Lewis.

Illinois:

Leo R. Holway.
Frederick W. Schoneman.
Goldie A. Newman.
Iva M. Robinson.

Indiana:

Leon P. Jones.

Iowa:

Sarah B. Streby.
Walter F. Poshusta.
Luverne S. Byrne.
Melvin Lien.
Ragnhilda Lee.
Estie S. Gifford.
Elizabeth R. Rhoades.
Hubert B. West.
Ransom H. Arch.

Kansas:

Mazie E. Britt.
Thomas S. Williams.
Mary J. Gillman.
M. Edetha Williams.
John T. Hower.
Homer E. Grace.
William Schaefer.
George E. Pinto.
Cora A. Denton

Kentucky:

Snowa P. Frost.
Alvin L. Kutzleb.
Adolph N. Struck.
Rose K. Bode.

Maine:

Fannie P. Kimball.
Leo K. Holmes.
Patrick J. Thibodeau.

Manitoba:

Charlotte H. Jameson.
Archibald H. MacDonald.
Archibald Wright, jr.

Maryland:

Thomas J. Blake.

Massachusetts:

Charles A. Malloch.
William Cooper.

Michigan:

Margaret M. Leveck.
Harold Preston.
George Burkart.
Gottlieb Bieri.
George F. Gorman.
Ida M. Linabury.
Inez I. Snyder.
Belle Van Ostrand.
Norman D. McDonald.
Otto Buby.

Minnesota:

Dean E. Tomlinson.
Frederick J. O'Donnell.
Ellen D. Johnson.
Clarence Sharp.
Philip E. Cadwell.
Mary M. Fossan.
Eva Bush.
Petra F. Fandrem.

Mississippi:

Shelby W. Harris.

Missouri:

Elmer Talbert.
Mary I. Morrison.
Russell P. Handley.
Jennie F. Susman.

Nebraska:

Hattie B. Ren.
Helen Northrop.
Anna V. Johnson.
Maude E. Roath.
James Morehouse.
Eugene Hogle.

New Jersey:

Morton H. Henry.

New York:

Arthur B. Dillon.
Samuel Cohen.
Edwin W. Nies.
Vernon S. Birck.
Margaret G. Sherman.

North Carolina:

Odie W. Underhill.
Emma L. Pike.
George H. Bailey.
Virgie A. Haywood.
Charles E. Jones.
Harley Brendall.
Sarah K. Herring.

CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS AND PUPILS—Continued.
IN THE COLLEGE—Continued.

North Dakota:	Pennsylvania—Continued.
Gilbert J. Isackson.	J. Clarence Reinmiller.
Carl Anderson.	Charles E. Sommer.
Olga Anderson.	Scotland:
Oregon:	Angus C. McInnes.
Bird L. Craven.	South Carolina:
Emery E. Vinson.	Annie L. Dwight.
Harry Gardner.	South Dakota:
Ohio.	Jessie A. Beardsley.
Winifred M. Jones.	Ella S. Olen.
Alice G. Neldon.	Ada R. Studt.
William N. Toomey.	Texas:
John H. Mueller.	Willie L. Kilgore.
William H. Arras.	Robert L. Davis.
Helena Froelich.	Mary B. Sharp.
Emma J. Neumann.	Thomas L. Anderson.
Pennsylvania:	Grover C. Farquhar.
Francis M. Holliday.	Washington:
Philip R. Schroedel.	Bertha Thiessen.
Emily A. S. Blackwood.	Alice S. Hammond.
Mary H. Burns.	Wisconsin:
Hume L. Battiste.	Harry Hansmann.
Carl M. Bohner.	Harold Linde.
Charles W. W. Campbell.	Otto Schulze.
J. Wilbur Gledhill.	Helen Wilcox.
Frederick H. Hughes.	Wyoming:
William W. King.	Baxter W. Mosey.

IN THE KENDALL SCHOOL.

MALES.

Delaware:	District of Columbia—Continued.
Walter Carmean.	James A. Nash.
Robert Johnston.	Francis E. Ridgeway.
Arthur Long.	Joseph P. Riley.
Lewis J. Long.	William J. Riley.
Raymond Webb.	Sylvan J. Riley.
District of Columbia:	Charles Shepherd.
Raymond Allen.	Leonard Stark.
Benjamin Beaver.	Joseph Stinson.
Frank Berman.	Charles Sullivan.
Wallace Edington.	Minnesota:
Morton W. Galloway.	Carl Torell.
William A. Gray.	New Jersey:
Frederick D. Hill.	Frank E. W. McMahon.
William U. Lynch.	New York:
John W. McCauley.	Clinton F. C. Ensworth.
John McIntosh.	South Carolina:
John C. Miller.	Osgood A. Darby.

FEMALES.

Delaware:	District of Columbia:
Ida Ellingsworth.	Mary E. Blocher.
Cynthia Hearne.	Caroline E. Cox.
Florence Johnston.	Myrtle E. Connick.
Isabelle Long.	Maud E. Edington.
Ellen J. McCabe.	Louise Golding.
Mary O'Rourke.	Beatrice Holland.
Olivia Peterson.	Elsie Hutchins.
Glendora Taylor.	Grace G. Kelly.

CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS AND PUPILS—Continued.

IN THE KENDALL SCHOOL—Continued.

FEMALES—continued.

District of Columbia—Continued.

Margaret M. Lewis.

Ida M. Littleford.

Matilda Maddox.

Annie P. Neitzey.

Virgie E. O'Neill.

Pearl J. Pearson.

Sophia Stansbury.

District of Columbia—Continued.

Laura Sykes.

Alice Woolford.

Florence Young.

Illinois:

Rose Edna Congdon.

West Virginia:

Frances V. Wagner.

REGULATIONS.

I. The academic year is divided into three terms, the first beginning on the Thursday before the last Thursday in September and closing on the 24th of December, the second beginning the 2d of January and closing the last of March, the third beginning the 1st of April and closing the Wednesday before the last Wednesday in June.

II. The vacations are from the 24th of December to the 2d of January, and from the Wednesday before the last Wednesday in June to the Thursday before the last Thursday in September.

III. There are holidays at Thanksgiving, Washington's Birthday, Easter, and Decoration Day.

IV. The pupils may visit their homes during the regular vacations and at the above-named holidays, but at no other time, unless for some special, urgent reason, and then only by permission of the president.

V. The bills for the maintenance and tuition of pupils supported by their friends must be paid semiannually in advance.

VI. The charge for pay pupils is \$250 per annum. This sum covers all expenses in the primary department except clothing, and all in the college except clothing and books.

VII. All deaf-mutes of teachable age, of good mental capacity, and properly belonging to the District of Columbia, are received without charge. To students from the States and Territories who have not the means of defraying all the expenses of the college course the board of directors renders such assistance as circumstances seem to require, as far as the means at its disposal will allow.

VIII. It is expected that the friends of the pupils will provide them with clothing, and it is important that upon entering or returning to the institution they should be supplied with a sufficient amount for an entire year. All clothing should be plainly marked with the owner's name.

IX. All letters concerning pupils or applications for admission should be addressed to the president.

X. The institution is open to visitors during term time on Thursdays only, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. Visitors are admitted to chapel services on Sunday afternoons at 3 o'clock.

XI. Congress has made provision for the education, at public expense, of the indigent blind of teachable age belonging to the District of Columbia. Persons desiring to avail themselves of this provision are required by law to make application to the president of this institution.